devoted bushand.

The husband, finding his wife lost, proposed to he The husband, finding his wife lost, proposed to har that the matter should not be made more notorious, but that a divorce should be effected in the most quiet manner possible by mutual consent. He received no manner possible by mutual consent. He received no manner to the proposition, but on the night foil wing and her chief also. The hasband suspected his wife and her chief also. The hasband suspected his wife and her chief also. The hasband suspected his wife and her chief also. The hasband suspected his wife and to reclaim her, but to recover his child. He did not find her the c. as d at once coroladed that she had not find her the c. as d at once coroladed that she had crossed to this civ. He came to Rochester and found crossed to this civ. He came to Rochester and found crossed to this civ. He came to Rochester and found crossed to this civ. He came to Rochester and found that the guilty pair left Port Hope on Monday night in the Highlander for this place. They stopped at a find the Highlander for this place. They stopped at a bottle in Charlotte, where the woman remained walle her paramour returned to Port Hope to transact some her paramour returned to Port Hope to transact some her paramour returned to Port Hope by the bond, but left the did not go to Port Hope by the bond, but left the Heddenday with no desire to be seen.

The eleptement had created great sensation in the village, and all sympathy run with the injured husvillage, and all sympathy run with the injured husvillage, and all sympathy run with the injured husvillage, and all the first merchants and nature as gainst the educer. The first merchants and nature ss men of the town took the affair in had d and perhaps intended the town took the affair in had d and perhaps intended the commender.

the seducers the affair in bard and perhaps intended the town took them they head returned, a number of them repaired to his residence—he is a bacuelor board rigg with his sisters—and demanded admittates. They were assured that the person they sought was not within, and so they left, not caring to make a search against the wishes of respectable ladies although they were quite sure that Hennerson was at long. H. returned in the Highlander on Pussiday. The ruraway wife became alarmed—or perhaps partially resolved to retrace her step—and went back to Port Hope in the stemer Maple Leaf on Wednesday. After the had left, her unshaud arrived from the educer. The affair in ba d and perhaps intende the town took the affair in band, too When the to For Hope in the swatter staple Lear on Wednesday. After the had left, her turband arrived from Niagara and went to Charlotte, armed to the teeth, and no doubt fully resolved to shoot Henderson. He got there in time to find that both birds had flown.

It appears that Henderson did not kn w that Mrs. B. had returned, and soon after she reached Port Hope in the Maple Leaf he embarked for Rochester in the in the Maple Leaf he embarked for Rochester in the Highlander, arriving here yes enday moraing. Beforgoing on shore he ciscovered the man he had wronged, and the man he dared not meet, staed ng on the dock. He concealed himself on the steamer, and was on board when she left on her return trip at 8 o'clock. The in jured husband ren ained here yet day waiting further translations. developments. The end of this uniter is not yet. Mr B is acxious to fied his child, which the destro, ers of his peace have put in some place of concealment be-yord his reach. He will, no doubt, flud it soon and perhaps flud Henderson. If so, look out for burnt-

INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BEST CORN PLANTER .- We have examined the model of a Corn Planter invented by Mr. Lucius Thompson of New Haven, Conu, and put in use during the past Spring, which seems to be the most efficient machine for this purpose yet in existence. It is mounted on two light wheels, and is worked by a horse with the aid of one man or boy, who sits on the box, holding the reins. A great fault with Corn Planters generally -on which, by the way, there are some fifty or more patents-is leaving the earth loose instead of nicely covering and pressing down like a farmer's hoe; another is, that the grains are planted too closely together; but both these are avoided in the machine referred to, and the labor of planting, which is always cool and less severe than most agri cultural operations, is by this means rendered decidedly easy and pleasant. Two rows are planted at once, the earth for each being excavated by a light plow-like attachment and replaced by nearly similar scrapers, standing in a reverse position, while behind the whole are dragged metallic rollers of suitable weight to press the earth together and form a smooth surface. The plows are dragged continuously along, and have no motion except the ability to yield in case of meeting too great an obstruction. There are no reciprocating parts to get out of order, except a single valve in each sport, which regulates the precise moment of depositing the grain in the shallow furrow. The proper amount for each hill is measured off by a continuou rotary motion, thrown down into a wide spout and held near its mouth until the right moment, when it is dropped behind the forward plow, covered by the succeeding ones, and pressed down by the roller. A stop in reach of the driver throws the small measuring waeel out of gear while the machine is turning round at the ends of the rows, and a strong lever in the hand serves to lift the forward or opening plows whenever any formidable obstruction is anticipated Altogether the machine is by far the most complete of any which has yet appeared, and is worthy the immediate attention of those in the West, or elsewhere, who conduct as ricultural operations on a scale of any considerable magnitude.

DAVIS'S LIFE-RAFT -Mr. W. B. Davis is manufact turing in Brooklye the species of Elliptical Lafe-Preserver hanging in consp cuous situations on the Brook-lyn ferry-boats. It is a kind of pointed ring of air-tight material, and appears very well adapted for its purpose. A larger specimen, which Mr. D terms a "Life Raft," was carted through our streets a few weeks since on its way to Philadelphia. It is to be carried by a boat on the ferry between that city and Glouces ter, and, if approved, will probably open quite a business in manufacturing such constructions. The ring is of No. 1 canvas, made water and air tight by secret preparation more durable than rubber, and protected both within and without by a kind of basket work of white oak and ratar. A coarse netting of rathin stuff is stretched across the interior of the raft, and, whichever way it may strike when thrown overboard from a burning or sinking bost, it is sure to be right side up, both sides being precisely alike. Its edges are plentifully supplied with ropes arranged in loops to support all that can eling to it from the outside. It is decided the best invention of the k nd for ferry-boats we have ever seen. Such boats earry immerse numbers who require support only for a very short time in case of sudden disaster. sengers far out at sea would not relish a boat as we as this, especially in freezing weather; but in rivers and harbors the facility of lowering by simply tumbling it overboard more than balances all such squeamish objections.

IMMENSE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES -There has been recently on exhibition in the Merchants Excharge, in this city, a map, on the scale six inches to a degree, which embraces the whole of North America from the south side of Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande. It moss mrs about thirty by seventeen feet. The outlines of the coast are from the Coast Survey charts. The Rocky Mountains and all western portions contain much information not shown on any of the smalle maps. It is designed particularly to illustrate the railroads, for the benefit of foreign espitalists whose ignorance of the country operates much to embarrase their investing in American railway securities. It has been made with the pen alone, and will remain

for permanent exhibition probably in London. There are now in this country 23,000 miles of rail-road in act we operation, and from 6,000 to 8,000 more in an advanced stage of construction. This is, we think, a greater amount of railroad than exists in all

other countries put together. RAILROADS IN MEXICO. -Surveys are being made for a railroad between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. A section between the former place and the plains of Apam will be first put under contract. The rails are to be light, weighing only 40 lbs. to the yard. Six hundred tuns are to be ordered immediately, and oue locomotive and two passenger cars were expected seen to arrive. The Extraordinary, printed in Fig. glah, in the capital of Mexico, in announcing these facts, urges strongly upon the people to imitate the example of Great Britain and the United States in building railroads instead of re-maining at a stand-still

as they have for the last quarter of a century. STOPPING RAILWAY TRAINS.-It may be interesti to know, that while inventors are striving after th heat method of enabling the engineer to stop a train whenever he discovers a danger ahead, plans for accomplishing the same end, which have been abandoned by most railroad men as impraoricable, are still in use with some success on prominent roads, at a little distance. We refer to the plans for applying all the brakes of a train by the pressure on the bumpers when the engine is reversed. The Camden & Amboy road has a form of the invention-Van Rensee-

of manhood while her lord was anything but a kind and | lear's patent, we think; and the Reading road, which phia has a form patented by one La Have, which is to some extent a favorite. The backing of the engine causes at the cars to crowd together, and this movement applies the brakes.

RECLINING-CHAIRS - Mosare Word & Sinclair are mas ufacturing, in a quest shop up-town, a style of Easy Chair which must command the favor of the lezy, the tired, or the invalid. It is made under Builey's patent for reclaing car-seats, and resembles it in strength and elegance, and in the case with which it is changed from an upright austocratic chair-stiff as the thrones on which kings are sup pored to be always sitting-to almost any angu position desired. We opiae that more mea would wear a manly beard were it tot for the luxury of sittog in a barber's chair. But this chair is decidedly ensier than the barber ous one, and may yet become indispensable in every well-furni hed parlor.

GAS FOR STEAMERS.-The Issue Newton on the Hudron River, is lighted by gas. By an apparatus specially adapted to such a situation, a gas holder of only 500 cubic feet capacity, supplies 140 burners at a cost, by the estimate of the steward, of \$2.50 per passage The oil previously employed oust about \$12 per passage, without iccluding the damage from oil spilled on carpets, and the like.

COAL ON OUR PACIFIC COAST .- About 100 tuns of tolerable bituminous coal, much like the English Cannel Coal, are now being mined each day at Coos Bay in Oregon, about 350 miles north of San Francisco. The coal vein is described as from 5 to 9 feet thick, and, from rehable indications familiar to miners, the bed can be obvinctly traced over an area from 2 to 5 n iles wide and about 20 miles long. A writer m San Francisco states that Messra. Northrup & Simonds, the proprietors have a railroad from the mine to the landing, which is about one mile distant, and affirms their ability to land coals in San Francisco at a cost to them of only about \$9 per tun. They expect soon to mine a much larger quantity, and the effect of this mine on the Sen Francisco market must very considerably affect the shiment of coal from the Atlastic States. The editor of The Scientific american, who has received a sample, says it burns freely and appears to be of a character between lignite and common cannel

CAST-IRON BEAMS -- Mesers, Worrall & Co. of this city have just finished the casting of fifty two penderous girders to be used in Fort Taylor at Key West. Each of these is 34 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 2 deep. The average weight of the whole lot is 10,400 lbs .- making a total of 270 neat tuns of castings.

BEARINGS FOR JOURNALS -- Boxes composed of brass, or of brass lined with soft m-tal, have long been used for supporting revolving shafts, but of 1ste years iron boxes have been considered by many nearly as good, if kept well oiled. The very latest change eems to be a tendency to go back to the still more ancient practice of employing hard wood as the ma-terial for this purpose. The engineer of the immense British screw-steamship "Himalaya" is now using thin pieces of sound Lignumvitæ to support both the weight and thrust of the screw-shuft, and reports that the material endures longer and causes less disposition to heat than any metal which has been applied. In a tour through one of our large shops on Saturday, we found an experiment in progress to test practically the whole question on a small scale, by running shaft with one end between wood and the other be tween brass bearings, both equally loaded by lovers like safety-valves, and covered with water to iosure coolners. The experiment had been going on for about 18 hours, during which time the brass had worn off about 1-16th of an inch, while the wood had not worn to any extent that was appreciable It is now being tried with a harder kind of brass If wood is really more durable and frictionless than metal as would appear from this, it will be rapidly adopted for bearings in all situations where it can be kept well lubricated.

STEADINESS AT SEA .- Everybody knows how the meriner's compass is hung on two crossed axes, so that it stan 's level whatever may be the inclination or the plunges of the versel. A Yankee has recently applied the same principle to some extent to bertha for passengers, to avoid sea sickness; and one or more of our ocean-steamers are said to have a num ber of their berths so arranged. The Astronomer Royal of Scotland is recently announced as having invented a still grander and far more important appli cation of the same principle—the free axis of rotation the design being to carry del-cate a tronomical instraments and the observer with them as steadily as on land, so that a ship's place can be ascertained by observation with considerably more accuracy than the small instruments now held in the hand.

MORE CAMELS .- The store-ship Supply, which brought over the thirty-one camels now resting themselves in Texas, will, says The Nautical Magazine, soon be refitted to bring another load. This time an agent will be sent ahead to select and purchase the animals. It appears that Uncle Sam is resolved to give these ugly looking but extremely valuable Eastern monsters a fair chance to prove their abil ties for usefulness in this progressive country.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS AND THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH -Deep soundings are obtained by sending down very heavy weights and allowing them to disconnect or striking the bottom so that the line may be hauled up without resistance. We believe the very deepest soundings ever obtained were about 200 miles northeast of Tristan de Acuns in the South Atlantic, in 1853. A very heavy lead was tied fast to a fine but very strong twine, and let go from a small boat in a dead calm. The twine continued to run directly downward, but more and more slowly, for about nine hours, and then stopped suddenly. It was carefully pulled up about fifty feet and let go again several times, lways stopping at the same point; but, on trying to haul it quite up, the twine parted after only a few undred feet was hauled in. The depth indicated by this trial, made with all the care possible with such pparatus, was a little over nine miles.

The better plan is to leave the lead at the bottom, at d thus to save the line, and also bring up some con trivance attached for retaining a specimen of the bot tem. Several plausible inventions for this latter purpose have been brought out and tested, but with only mode rate success. It seems impossible to feel with any certainty at immense depths as the line may be bent in ifferent directions by currents.

Tte United States propeller Arctic, the little vessel shich has been immortalized by the search for Sir John Franklin, has lately sailed from this port to sound across from Newfoundland to Ireland, preliminary to laying an electric telegraph cable, and as some previous soundings have indicated a compar atively moderate depth on all parts of the propose route, it is anticipated that the precise depth will be indicated with considerable accuracy, and a sample of the bed on which the cable is to lie will be brought up at each attempt Soundings will be made every thirty miles, and each time a cannon-ball weighing 68 lbs., or a long, pointed leaden plummet, weighing

from 120 to 150 lbs., will be left on the bottom.

On a late visit to the Navy Yard we were shown the apparatus for this purpose. Permanently attached o the line is a plain straight piece of gas pipe about sths of an inch in inside diameter, and a small nest of gear-wheels with a large, thin screw like a boy's sill, which latter, by twisting around as the lead descends, enables the gear wheels to register the depth. When ready to sound, the tabe is thrust ceely through a hole in the heavy sinker, so that its extremity will project some inches below, and the sinker is then attached to the line by catches, in such a way that a slight push upward on the lower end of the tube will release the weight forever. The interio of the tube is rough, and is greased a little to insure the bringing up of a portion of the bettom into which it plunges. If the bottom is soft mad, it is a tolerable indication that no violent current exists to disturb the repose of the heavy cable which will sink into its substance. If, however, the delicately loaded affair should chance to strike roughly on the back of any scaly monster in its rapid descent, the lead would b detached, and the depth be recorded some two miles less perhaps than that to which the mysterious con veyor of market reports, love-messages and declarations of war will subsequently sink. From the wellestablished fact, however, that life in no form exists beyord a certain comparatively moderate depth in the sea, there may be apprehended little danger of any serious mistake from this cause.

The project for telegraphing directly a ross the At. lantic, in one surgle circuit, is a magnificent one, and one the success of which cannot be too earnestly desired The present expedition, will probably remove some of the obscurities with which the subject is now surrounded, and is one of the noble enterprises in which our naval vessels are most legitimately employed in time of peace. The distance is about 1600 miles, allowing for the probable inequalities of the bottom; and, when we reflect on the difficulties experienced in communicating through long circuits above the surface, and the immense amount of property which will be rendered valueless in the depths of ocean by a complete frecture at any single point, the greatness of the undertaking becomes plainly apparent. We are assured, however, that the company having the terprise in hand will weigh well all considerations affecting the peculiar eircumstances of the case, and with the rapid progress making in all the arts, among which submarize telegraphing is by no means the slowest, it is not at all impossible that a very few years may find us in familiar chat with our cousins in Great Britain through the medium of a cluster of wires buried thousands of feet below the deepest dive of the finry tribe, or the lowest home of any living

ADDING MACHINE.-Mecers. A. Gilbert & Co. of this city have just brought out a machine which adds two columns at a time, with unexampled facility. All the numbers from 0 to 1950 are printed in a peculiar manner upon a disk, and by applying the fleger at different points, plainly indicated, and turning the wheel each time to a fixed stop the sum is indicated with unerring accuracy. There is no introcate mechanis m, as in machines for working difficult mathematical problems, the machine simply performing with two columns what the mind usus ly does with one, by a process equally mechanical. Its great recommendation is its infallibitity.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE EMPIRE STATE.

STATEMENT BY A PASSENGER. To the Editors of The Evening Post:

You ask me for an account of the recent catastrophe on board of the Empire State. I can only give a m

rapid sketch : I joined the bost at Newport, at about a quarter before nine, Saturday evening, bound for New York. Among these already on board was a Mr. Ketcham, afte: ward most severely scalded, who stated to my infermant that he was foreman of the boiler works, and was on his way to New-York to repair the boiler of our boat.

It was a clear and still summer evening, and I did not see what excited the alarm of some of the passengers, that the heat was increased after leaving New port to such an extent that one smoke pipe was redhot for half its length and the other to within three feet of its top. They spoke to one of the firemen about it, but he replied that it was usual and unavoidable with the fuel he was using. At about quarter before ten however, the blowers were stopped, and the chimneys began to cool, when, after about five minutes, an

xplosion to k place.

We were just opposite Point Jadith, running due outh; I was about retiring, and was in the middle of south; I was about returing, and was in the middle of the forward stateroom saloon, when a succession of heavy detonation-uncerneath was heard. It was not a renific roise, but rather a number of heavy sounds or explosions—some three or four—suggesting the idea of a collision, or the fall of heavy pieces of machinery. Instartly I was left alone, but in a few seconds steam rushed from the larboard passage-way, and I escaped to the platform in front of the saloon.

The scene here was one of awful excitement. Be-hind was a cabin filled with steam; around was intense darkness; in front, below, on the nain deex, was a mass of men in the dark at wo k at some thing, no en-tropy what, a few massengers stood against the rail-

mass of meh in the dark at we k at some tring, no take we what; a few passengers stood against the railing quietly expecting the flames to burst out from markip. Succency, from the body of the boat find one night the another, rushed or was brought to the forward main deck, grounding and shricking in the darkness in such horrible accounts that to this moment

daikness in such horrible accounts that to this moins it they seem the most terrible part of the scene; white at the same time, from the upper deck, the clear tones of an officer, "Let go that anchor, Mr. Johnson!" contrasted with the confusion around.

A ter the cablus had been cleared of the steam I went aft. Generally speaking, the passengers were cool; all were self post exect. Two mothers separated from their oblidren; one family, which had been locked in their stateroom, and had been saved from suffocation by the Cartainly, kicking the door in aboved an in their stateroom and had been saved from suffoction by the Captain's kicking the door in, showed an exettement, proper in itself, but from the fact of its being observed, a contrast with the general composure. The men were generally engaged in factoring in life-preservers either upon themselves or the ladies under their charge. The latter were seated quietly awaiting the result, until, after a while, repeated assurances that the boat was not on fire, that he steam had done all the damage, and the hull was uninjured, succeeded in restoring a feeling of safety, and the sound of preparations for escape gave way to other sounds.

Some of the scalded were now being brought up into the forward saloon. Out of twenty one, twelve were placed these under the charge of the stewardess. Some were left on the forward main deck, some in the table; but my attention was particularly devoted to there in our saloen. Twelve scalded men can nee no description. The first who was brought in groaned "If I die, give ny love to my wife," and his agony was do acful. Another walked up and cown, begain for relief. Otters grosned, but said nothing. Tho-who had swallowed the steam could speak with diffi

who had swallowed the steam could speak with difficulty. Out of the twelve, only four apparently had no been scalded internally.

The suffering was dreadful; but the most striking part of the scene was the patience, the real manhood, with which it was borne. It made every exertion to keep them easy, and filled the whole reene with dignity and power. Every one who worked, worked as if for a brother. The stewardess, first, by her readiness, cheerfulness, ikill, tenderness, showed us how; and after her, A. M. C. Smith, and Victor Legal of our city, and other gentlemen whose names I am our city, and other gentlemen whose names I am sury I did not learn, labored for hours without flag-ging in a labor which must have been strange as it

Soon after the accident the boat put back, and the Soon after the accident the boat put back, and the great desire of the sufferers was to get to Newport, where we hoped to find physiciaus and inseed oil, and landanum—three articles of which we were cattrely destitute. The Captain, however, declined to sop at Newcort, and with one engine we worked our long way back to Fall River, where we arrived at 3 a m. There four physiciaus came on board, and by their prescriptions contributed to the relief of the sufferers. Most, however of the wounded were beyond help—all that could be done was to make death more easy. Before we came away, three of our twelve had died, two in herrible agont, and there was no hope for many who—till languish.

who till larguish.

By 5 o'cleck, the proprietors of the line had got the steemer State of Maine ready to send us forward, and we left our unfortunate corpanions behind in the care of women, and with all the sympathy which the right of patiently-borne agony must always arouse, an reached home last evening at 64 o'clock. Yours, &c July 28. WillLIAM C. RUSSELL.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, July 27, 1856.

The Republicans propose to join with the Opposition to morrow and take up the Senate's substitute for the bill for the admission of Kansas, and dispose of it. The policy seems to me doubtful, because, while it is futile now to hope that the Senate will consent to any course not certain to make Kansas a Slave State, there is danger that if the bill is taken up, enough week king on Northern men may join the Democracy to

there is danger that if the bill is taken up, enough weak knee Northern men may join the Democracy to eventually carry the Senate scheme.

I learn hom excellent authority that Senator Sumner is not improving in health under the influence of the usually invigorating rea breeze. His physical debuity still continues with perverse tenacity—a most oiscouraging symptom in the estimation of those friends who knew how vigorious his constitution heretofore has been, how temperate his habits and perfect his former health. He has left Cape May for the mountains, hoping to be benefitted by the change from sea to mountain air; but, from the evidence before me, I cannot avoid the melancholy conviction teat he will never recover from the effects of the Brooks assault.

Sun Struck.—A colored man, well known as "Old Nick," residing in Jamaica, was prestrated by the heat on Sunday and died in consequence.

BUCHANAN RATIFICATION MEETING AT PATERSON, N. J.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PATERSON, Friday, July 25, 1856. A splend d demenstration of the Buchaneers was held at Ood Fellows' Hall, in this town, last evening. The party leaders had been laying pipes for a tremendous neeting for several weeks. Early in the morning a flag was hung out, Union down, and so continued till a Republican, noticing the mistake, went and had the thing put "right side up with care" In the evening

Republican, betteing the instate, went and had the thing put "right side up with care". In the evening, fires were kindled, cannons blazed, glass broke, and fire crackers exploded in abundance. Meeting organized at 8 o'clock, Sias D. Canfield, esq., in the chair. A long string of resolutions was read, condensing in substance. "Missouri Border Ruffisuism" and "Emigrant Aid Ruffianism" alike.

After reading the resolutions, somebody moved that, inasmuch as the Hall was unable to accommodate both the Nigger-Worsbippers and Democrats, the meeting should adiourn to the street, in front of the building, which was carried. Abram S. Hewitt, esq., was then introduced. His address, about as hour in length, was characterized by the a sence of either sol d argument (so far as rela'ed to the Republican party) or coarse vulgarity. For the latter trut the writer returns his special thanks, with the wish that other speakers might imitate him in this respect. He speak in favor of self-government, which is just the thing Republicans want, and Buchanan Democrats are opposed to. He appealed to the industry of Pat-rson; but forget to mention that this industry is deeply interested in having Kansas and Nebraska Even States. Other was commended will be required. deeply interested in having Kansas and Nebraska Free States. Otherwas, our mechanics will be required to build to occumulives or other machinery for either. to build to becomotivee or other machinery for either. He said that Slavery and existed for several centuries in England, and was abolished only by degrees, which was just placing the United States on a level with the Middle Ages! Reference was made to New Jersey being an Abolition State. If so, she should certainly not permit the insutation to be platted cless here, after so great an effort to expel it from her own limits. Mr. Hewit concluded with the noble sentiment—'I would not enslave a man, nor would I own a slave "for the State of New-Jersey," which was vehemently applanded.

Lorenzo B. Shepard of New-York was next intro-duced, and made a speech as indecent in character as Mr. Hewitt's was gentlemently. Not a sylable, how-ever, was uttered against the Know-Nothings! All his shot was leveled at Fremont and the sectionalists. He characterized Mr. Greeley as one who "ate sup "pawn when he could get roust beef, and as a crazy lunarie." Monsieur Shepard seemed to think that we Paterson folls had for the second to think that we applanded.
Lorenzo B. Shepard of New-York was next intro-"paren when he could get roast beef, and as a crazy luna'ie." Monsieur Shepard seemed to think that we Paterson folks had forgotten how he talked in 1848; he whe then spouted Free-Soulism. He stated that Frement had eaten house flesh—that he had been imprisoned in England, and released by Mr. Buchanan, (forgetting to state on what account he was imprisoned). The Kansas outrages were said to be a batch of faischoods. Fremont had done nothing for the country. (A Vioce—"He gave us Free Canfornia"). Kansas was already free. (A thundering NO, was the reply from the crowd).

Several humorous it cidents occurred during the meet bg. Sacpas or rad an extract from Fred. Douglass. commenting severely on the Republican party.

meet bg. Saepa o read an extract from Fred. Douglass. commenting severely on the Republican party.

A Buchaneer, not knowing the distinction between "Fred" and "Steve," thereupon proposed three cheers for Douglass, which were given with a will by "the unterrified!" An age of progress this, when a Democratic meeting cheers Fred. Douglass, the Abolitonist, and a colored man at that!

At the mention of Fremont's name, some one bawled out, "Three groans for Fremont;" but not knowing how to lead off in the grosning business, the fellow cheered, and the audience joined in g-od cancest! May the French groups ever form out just so!

cheered, and the audience joined in good earnest! May
the Frement groans ever turn out just so!
At one time there were probably 800 persons present,
boys included. I have heard nobody estimate it higher.
Of these, hardly less than two fifths consisted of Frement men, good and true. The cheering at the close
for Frement and Dayton was nearly as loud as for Baclaran and Breck-midge.
The finale of the affair was this: No. 4 Eugine
Company came gown to the meeting in a body. After

The finale of the affair was this: No. 4 Engine Company came down to the meeting in a body. After returning to their headquarters, they had a good time generally. About 2 o'clock next morning the city was statted by an alarm of fire. In a few minutes it was found that the engine-house was in flames, which were zeen to break out in the Company's sitting-room. The building was reduced to rules, as also another close by, belonging to an individual wno. I am sorry to learn, carrot afford the loss. This grand ratification, then, has cost the City of Paterson close up to \$3,000.—er tirely "too dear for the whistle," I am inclined to thick.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON. The United States mad steamer Enesson, Capta Lober, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool Capt. L left that port on the 12th of July. Sunday, at 7 a. m., exchanged signals with the steamer Fulton for Havre The Ericsson met with an accident to her forward ergine, on the third day out from Liverpool, and performed the remainder of the voyage with one

LAUNCH. Laurched from the yard of Mr. C. C. Jeroleman, a Belleville, N. J., a fine schooner of 510 tuns, called the Lanydon Gilmere, designed for Messrs. J R Gimere & Co's line of Savannah packets. This is the hee within the last year.

FIRES.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WIMLIAMSBURGH-BOILER

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE,
Monday morning about 4 o'clock a fire brok out in the rear of the Exc-Isior Sugar Refluery of Rob erts & Will ams, on First street, foot of South Second street, caused by the explosion of the boiler, by which the fireman, Ambrose Fien, was so badly scalded that he died vesterday atternoon.

The stables in the rear caught fire, and thence the flames extended alorg the dock north and south and before it was subdued, property to the extent of about \$50,000 was destroyed.

South of the sugar refinery four teaement two story dwelling-louses, occupied by eight families and owned by Mr. Charles Maufer, together with a number of emporary buildings containing lime, and other building material, were entirely destroyed. Mr Manfer's less on the buildings and stock is about \$5,000. Insured for \$1,500 in the Williamsburgh City Insurance

Company. The sugar refinery was damaged about \$3,000-

partly insured. The two four-a'ory bui'dings adjoining, owned and occupied by John Gibbs as a brass foundery, were entirely destroyed, together with the machinery and most of the stock. His loss amounted to \$25,000, viz on the building, \$5,000; mach nery, \$15,000; stock, \$5,000. Insured for \$10,000 in the following compa nies: National of New Jersey, \$1,000; Athenseur \$1,000; Oak Mutua!, Philadelphia, \$1,000; Equitable, London, \$1,000; National, \$1,000; Philadelphia Fire and Life, \$1,000; Pennsylvania of Pittsburgh, \$1,000; Commenwealth of Harrisburg, \$1,000; Sasquehanas of A bary, \$1,600; Manufacturers' of Pernsylvania,

From this the fire extended to Engle's naval store yard, which was entirely destroyed, together with the on'ents and also a portion of his camphene factory. The storeyard centained about 3,950 barrels of tar, resin, varnish, pitch and 1 000 empty barrels, valued altegether at \$10,250. The loss on the buildings was about \$3 000. A portion of the articles in store were owned by Mr J G. Williams, who, together with

Mr Engles, was partly insured. The firemen worked bravely to prevent the spread of the flames, but were compelled to operate at a disadvantage—having in some instances to force water through from 16 to 20 lengths of hose. Companies Nos. 7 and 4, whose engines were locked up last week by the Mayor in consequence of a disturbance, were ordered out and did good service.

Buck+t Co. No. 1 made themselves particularly use ful by extirguishing several fires on the roofs of buildings on the opposite side of the street. The fire burned furiously for nearly three hours, and

a portion of the city was covered with a dense mass of A man named Christian Sciaklman, foreman in the iquor department of the sugar house, fell down a

cistern and was badly injured about the head About 31 o'clock a fire broke out in a rear buildi on North Sixth street, between First and Second owned by James Murray. It was damaged about \$500; partly insured. The upper story of Mr. Gibbs's buildings was occu-

loss amounts to about \$3,000. Insured in the Ring Insurance Company for \$3,000, and the Beekman for

Andrees Feen, the man who was injured, died in the afternoon. When found by Sergeant Thinksm, who conveyed him to his residence, the clothes were entirely burned from his body, and he presented a most shocking and mutilated appearance. Deceased leaves a wife and children.

It is thought by some that the fire was the work of ar incendiary, and not caused by the explosion of the

Last right, about 9 o'cleck, the firemen were called cut by a false alarm, by the burning of a boafire.

CITY ITEMS.

THE HEAT .- This is the eighteenth day of the pres ent heated term, which commenced on the 11th inst. by an earthquake felt at Freeport, Armstrong Co , Pa , on the evening of the 10th. No lightning has been visi ble from my place of observation since the evening of Tuesday, 22d, which immediately preceded the second series of heated days of this term, thus presenting another case in which the thunder and lightning has not cooled the air. That storm was severe at Croton Falls and in the State of Rhode Island. No rain has fallen here sit ce the 12th, and but one inch and fiftythree one hundredths of an inch since the 23d June Since the date of my last communication, containing the maximum temperature each day from the 11th to the 24th, inclusive, the maximum temperature has been each day as follows:

Fricay, 15th. Saturday, 16th. Sanday, 27th.

years that equals the present heated term for intersity and long continuance of heat combined. July, 1854. approaches the nearest: 3d to 5th of that month, three days, the maximums were 960, 970 and 1000; and for six days in the same month were 900, 920 98°, 99°, 96° and 92°. Brocklyn Hights, July 28, 1856. E. MERIAM.

THE SUMMER GARDEN .- This evening, Miss Agnes Robertson announces an attractive entertainment for her benefit-the first one since the beginning of her present engagement. The pieces announced have been note of them played this season. The first one is "Used Up," in which Mr. Bourcicault will give his very excellent personation of Sir Coarles Coldstream; The Chameleon," with Miss Robertson in four characters, and "Bob Nettles," which has been heretofore performed in this city, at other theatres, under the name "To Parents and Guardians." In the latter piece, the frank, wayward, mischievous, good hearted schoolboy, as represented by Miss Robortson, is one of the most truthful, natural and delicious bits of acting that New Yerkers have ever had an opportunity of witnessing. Since the commencement of her present engagement, this talented lady has, by her noused exertions, contributed mainly to gain the eminent suc cess which has thus far attended the Summer Garden and the patrons of that establishment should testify their recognition of her abilities as an actress, and o her willing and arduous labors for their amusement, by filling the house to its utmost extent.

THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE .- The Maragers of this Exhibition are making efforts for the Fair this Fall to eclipse all others heretofore held. Notwithstanding they have engaged three steam en-gires to propel the machinery already entered, they have been obliged to procure more motive power. We would advise our fellow-citizens who intend to make a display in this city at the coming Fair to secure at once sufficient space for the proper display of their productions. The experiment so successfully tried last Fell by the Listitute at the Crystal Palace will be an incentive for further exertions by the Managers this year. We lean that the Corporation of the City have granted to the Institute the use of Hamilton square or their exhibition of cattle.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB -This Club met last evening at No. 22 White street, when John A. Kennedy was called to the chair. The chairman stated that it was necessary for the Club to elect pern areat officers-a Pr sident six Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries and a Treasurer. On motion, the Club proceeded to elect a President, and Mr John A. Kennedy was announced by the tellers as having received the largest rumber of votes.

The President, in a few brief remarks, returned cause. The election of Vice-Presidents was postponed till the next meeting. On motion the Club proceeded to elect two Secretaries and a Treasurer. Mr F. C. Leland and Dr. Hexamer were unanimously elected Secretaries, and Mr. Irs Dubeis, Treasurer. The meet ing was then ably addressed by Mr. Theodore B. Tiln and Mr. Edmund Cook. The exercises were enlivened with songs by the Fremont and Dayton Glee Club. The meeting adjourned till next Tuesday evening.

TWESTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS.-The Repub licars of the Twenty-first Ward held an enthusiastic meeting at their new hall, No. 391 Fourth avenue, last evering, the President in the chair. After the usual business, addresses were delivered by John C. Underwood of Vir, inis, Mr. Strong of the Eighteenth Ward, and ex-Alderman Mott.

SEVENTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB,-The Seventh Ward Republicans held a meeting in Botanic Hall, last evening, Mr. W. Gurney presiding. Telling speeches were made by Messra. Chas. A. Da-na, John Evans, and W. T. B. Milliken, and the proceedings throughout were charactized by much thusiasm. After three rousing cheers for the men and the principles of Republicarism, the Club adjourned to the first Monday in September.

A vote was taken on Friday in the Methodist Book Concern, No. 200 Mulberry street. The vote stood: Fremont, 65; Fillmore, 20; Buchanan, 18. Several

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday toon in the Mayer's Office President Isaac C. Barker in the chair. Walter F. Concklin Secretary. The following versels were reported: Bark Cornelia from Havans, all well during the passage; ordered to discharge cargo on lighters, vessel to remain at Quarantire. Scheener Flora King from Guayama, brig Hope from Cardenas, ship H Parrington from Ma tanzas, brig Go: undo from Guayama; ordered to discharge on lighters, to be brought to the city, vessel to remain at Quarentine. Back P. C. Alexander and brig Waverly from Matanzas, arrived on 11th inst.; said vessel having discharged cargo, famigated and ventilated, the Health Officer recommended that she be permitted to come to the city at the expiration of thirty days from time of arrival.

A communication from the Health Officer, in relation to fourteen bales of rags at Quarantine, Staten Island, was received. He states that he believes them to be exceedingly dangerous. On motion, the parties who own the bales were ordered to remove them, or the Health Officer be authorized to have them destroyed.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, Thus the Croton Aqueent Sourd be, and they are hereby requested to allow the Commissioner of Streets and hereby requested to allow the Commissioner of Streets and Lampathe free use of the Croken water, so that he may, in accordance with the suggested of the Commissioner of Health cause the gatters in the streets of the cay to be thoroughly cleaned every night.

The steamship Philadelphia from New-Orleans on

the 24th inst. was, by recommendation of the Health Officer, permitted to come to the city on Wednesday next, July 30, as d vessel having been ventilated, famigated and thoroughly purified.

The steamebip Tennessee from Porto Rico, arrived on the 24th inet, was ordered to remain at quarantine

pied by E. D. Bryant as a clock manufactory, whose In her present state for two or three days for observation. The Board then adjourned.

> MORE MEN FROM THE CRIMEA -Another company of English laborers from the Crimes came out in the Orient, and have applied for employment at the office of the American Industrial Association, No. 67 Green wich street. They are a part of the "Army-world Corps," the whole numbering at the time of their discharge, 3.80t men. A copy of the articles of contract show that these men were employed as laborers, exce-vators or navvies for a period of two years, and if required for three years, at 30 shillings per cock includ-ing ratiors, such as are supplied to the soldiers. These articles forther stipulate that notice may at any time be given them that their services are dispensed with, in which event, or at the expiration of the agreement by affluxion of time, each person signing the actiolog shall, if his conduct be approved by the officer in command of the corps, be entitled to receive a gratulty of £12 and a free passage home. On the arrival of the men in London they received their arrear of wages, tegether with the gratuity above scipulated. In as oddress delivered to them by their commanding officer at the time of their disbanding, they were advised to emigrate to some one of her Majesty's colonies A large number, however, it appears, have given the preference to the land of the stars and stripes some f whom have already arrived and the rest are on their way, having embarked in Lendon. The notice of the arrival of these men, which appeared some cave since in our columns, has led to correspondence from several quarters with the Secretary of the Asso ciation, with a view to the locating and employment of these emigrants, and no difficulty will be found in giving profitable employment to all who may seek our shores with the intention of becoming industrious and

peaceful citizens. THE EXPLOSION ON THE EMPIRE STATE -Mr John C. Beach, of this city, mentioned in yesterday morning's paper as dangerously scalded from the accident on the Empire State, has since died. Mr. B-ach was formerry from Auburn, and brother of Win. Beach, State Sepator from Cayuga County.

COUP DE SOLEIL,-Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday, at No 56 Worth street, upon the body of Catharine McDonald, a native of Ireland, 50 years of ege : and at No 222 Elizabeth street, upon the body of Catharine Carr, a native of Ireland, 22 years of age, both of whom died from the excessive heat. Verdie in each case, " Coup de Folcit."

Sex-Stoney - Matthew Sweeny, a laborer, was sun stru k yesterday at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, and was conveyed in a state insensibility to the New-York Hospital. He is not expected to recover.

ESCAPE AND REARREST OF A BURGLAR -John W. Schultz, the burglar who was shot while robbing the house of Mr. Briggs, in Henry street, was discharged from the City Prison on Sunday, by mistake, for another prisorer. He, hoowever, thought the discharge bona fide and correct, and made no effort to escape from the city. Yesterday morning Alderman Briggs, who was on the lookout for him, saw him passing through Montgomery street, and took him into custody. Schultz is again in the Tombs, where he will remain until the next sitting of the General Sessions.

A WIFE MURDEROUSLY ASSAULTED, AS CHARGED, BY HER HUSBAND-HIS ESCAPE. -- On Monday moraing, at an early hour, Mary Aon Schwartz, a married woman, who resides at No. 37 Goerck street, was found lying in a state of insensibility from the effects of two terrible cuts in the head, which are supposed to have been inflicted by a small ax in the hands of her husband, Joseph Schwartz. The bed on which Mrs. Schwartz lay was very bloody, and appearances in-dicated that she had struggled very violently to es-cape from her assailant. Dr. Kimback, one of the police surgeons, was called to attend Mrs. Schwartz, and thinks she cannot recover. After doing what was in his power for the sufferer, Dr. Kunback recommerded that she be sent to the New York Hospital. Schwartz has fled, and as the suspicious are strong against him as having attempted to kill his wife, the Thirteenth Ward Police are in active pursuit of him, with strong hopes of success.

Schwartz tad all his arrangements made to remove

his family to Pennsylvania, and this was the day named to commence the journey.

STABBED IN THE STREET .- Lewis Perrit and Powling Hustis, Italians, were arrested on Suuday night, charged with assaulting and stabbing Wm Meyers, thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and remarked that he should labor earnestly for the Republican one of the streets of the Sixth Ward, without provocation, and while Perrit held him down, Hustis stabbed him is the groin with a keife, inflicting a very severe would. The accused were locked up by Justice Osborne for examination.

> ATTEMPTED SUICIDE -A Scotchman, fifty years of age, named Walter Gooenbeck, was found on Sunday night in Jones's Wood, with his throat cut, and one of the veins of his arm open. He was conveyed to the Nineteenth Ward Police Station, where the wounds were sewed up. Govenbeck was a passenger in the ship Orient on her last trip from Liverpool. His wounds were not considered to be dangerous.

> DROWNED WHILE BATHING .- John Devlin, a young man, was drowned while bathing in the dock foot of I wenty first street, East River. He jumped from the pier, but did not rise again The presumption, therefore, is that he stuck fast in the mud. His body was not found. The deceased was a shoemaker, and lived at No. 206 East Nineteenth street.

Drowsen.-On Saturday, July 26, while clamming near Jun ping Point, a son of Benjamin Jackson got in the channel, and before he could be rescued by his father, was drowned. The body was recovered on Sunday morning and taken to his residence near Es-

DROWNED WHILE BATHING -Patrick Brady, a grocer in Thirty-fifth street, was drowned on Sunday evening while bathing at the foot of Forty second street, East River. His body has not been recovered. Deceased leaves a wife and several children.

MAN KILLED BY HIS OWN COFFIN. - On Saturday

night last, a nan who tesides in I wenty noth steed was hilled in a most singular manner. The following mysh fined, a nar wao resided in tweaty thousand was hilled in a most singular manner. The following are the peculiar circumstances, as far as our reporter has been able to learn them—for, in consequence of the opinion entertained concerning his relatives by the deceased, who was a man of considerable weath and respectability, they have made great efforts to keep the particulars from the public car. It appears that nearly a year ago, the deceased, who was 33 years of age, became atrongly in pressed with an idea that when he should die, the passimonious dispraction of his relatives would lead them to put him in a cheap cofficient while he had a strong desire to be builed in one of p lished reservood lined with white satin and trimmed with eliver Soon after this strange idea got possession of his mine, he discovered an elegant coffin is one of the principal warehouses, which suited him. He purchased it for \$75; had it sent to his residence at nightfall, and stowed it away in a small closet adjoining his bedroom, where it remissed until the time of the accident. How it occurred is not known to a certainty, for the first intimation the family had of the lamentable occurrence was from a servant, who, on going to call him to breakfast, found family had of the lamentable occurrence was from a servent, who, on going to call him to breakfast, found family had of the ishnehable occurrence was home servent, who, on going to call hin to breakfast, found the deor wide open and the deceased lying on the floor, dead, with his coffin at his side. She screamed, which soon brought the family, and on raising the body the skull was found about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when, to all appearance, he had been dead a woral hours. On examining the closet, a bottle containing a quantity of sherry wine was found, and as Saturday night was exceesively warm, he is supposed to have gone to the clast in order to procure the wine to use with some ice water he had on a small table by his bedside. It is thought that he must have sought for it in the dark, and by some mistake upset the coffin, which stood nearly upright. Be coming sensible that it was falling, he probably made an effort to get a say, when he fell and the outer end struck his bead with sufficient to fracture his skull and cause almost immediate teach. The inquest will be held with all possible secrees.